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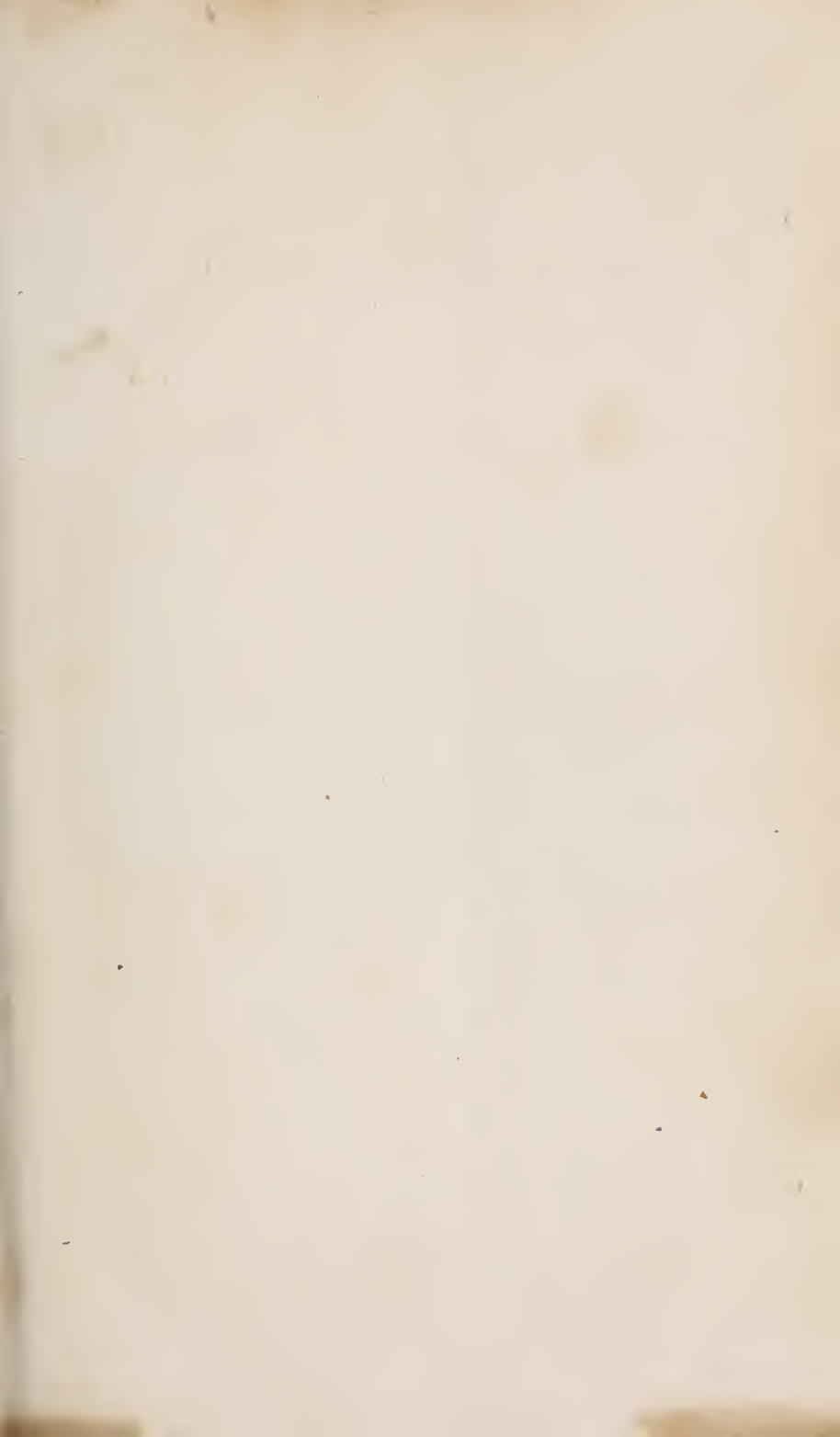
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The Spirit of Missions:

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. XV.

MARCH, 1850.

No. 3.

MISSIONARY REPORTS.

Wisconsin.

Beloit—REV. S. C. MILLETT.

“Never have our spiritual or temporal prospects been more favorable than at the present moment. Notwithstanding the frequent removals from the parish, and the many and various discouragements with which we have had to contend, our services are well attended; and we have much to encourage us. The walls of a new church would have been erected during the last summer, had we not been disappointed by the sudden death of the contractor. Having received some aid from our brethren at the East, and being in expectation of some more, which has been already kindly pledged by others, the building committee are zealously engaged this winter in getting ready some of the wood-work, and in making another contract, to be commenced as early as the weather in spring will allow. The intention is, to erect a neat and durable house of worship; but the resolution of the Vestry, which is a most commendable one, is not to incur any debt. Any contributions from our friends abroad, to aid in this object, will be most gratefully received.

“When once we shall have been successful in completing the work the congregation have now so zealously engaged in, there can be no question, but that in a few years, their efforts will be crowned with the satisfaction of seeing a church well-filled with attentive worshippers.”

Delavan—REV. S. McHUGH.

“Your Missionary would observe, that he has much cause for gratitude in the manifest improvement at this station since the date of his last report. The number in attendance on our services, became so unexpectedly large, that an increase in our accommodation was imperatively called for. We at

first determined to enlarge our present edifice ; but on more mature reflection, we arrived at the conclusion that such would be but a temporary expedient after all ; and hence the idea of erecting a new one, which I am happy to inform the committee is now in progress, and which it is confidently expected, will be fully prepared for occupancy before the cold weather sets in. Thanks to the liberality of some benevolent friends in the City and State of New-York, and the unwearied energies of some tried friends of the Church here, we hope to have the whole completed without incurring much debt. And here I trust I shall be pardoned for remarking how cheering it must be to the friends and supporters of Western Missions, and how convincing to those who may hitherto have had their doubts as to their efficiency, to learn the blessed results, with which, through Divine aid, our labors thus far have been crowned. Let me in proof of this, select this and the two adjoining stations of Janesville and Beloit. Had any of our *cui bono* friends accompanied me but a few years since, to any or all of these stations, then indeed they might have had their doubts strengthened, in proportion to the weakness of their faith, for they would have seen the Missionary at each, with the very few members attached to our Communion, assembled in a little school-room, and which they, perhaps, could only occupy occasionally, having to yield their right, if any right there was, to the more bustling Christian friends around them. Surely it was then a cheerless state of things to the poor Missionary, if he were not asked ‘Son of man can these dry bones live?’ well might he be asked, ‘Do you ever hope to have a congregation and a Church here?’ The experiment was made in faith, and now as to the effect. At Janesville they have a beautiful Church and a good congregation. At Beloit they are erecting a church ; and here our progress and prospects are as already stated ; and I select these only as specimens of what is doing in Wisconsin, and doubtless in the other Missionary States, but at what sacrifices, the Missionary is probably the only person qualified to state ; and on this part of the subject, we have long since learned the lesson, ‘to suffer in silence.’”

Green Lake—REV. G. R. BARTLETT.

“Since my last report, the prospects of the Church in this region are more encouraging. In April last a parish was organized, called Christ Church. The services are very well attended. This fact is cheering, especially when it is taken into consideration that this part of the country is thinly settled. A great portion of our congregation come from two to six miles to attend service. On this account I have officiated for the most part of the time but once on the Lord’s Day. Some exertions have been made during the summer to secure the erection of a church-edifice at this station. The building at present occupied is not suitable for a place of public worship, nor large enough at all times to accommodate the number of attendants. If this enterprise is successful, it will add much to the growth and prosperity of this parish. A few hundred dollars would enable us to erect a commodious house for public worship, and establish permanently the services of the Church in this place. Lately I have commenced holding public service, once in two weeks, in another part of the town five or six miles distant. In this neighbourhood and vicinity are a few zealous churchmen, and from the numbers composing the congregation, I should judge that the Church is looked upon in a favorable light.”

Mineral Point—REV. E. WILLIAMS.

“ Since my last report the statistics of this parish are much about the same, with the exception that a large number of the inhabitants of this place have emigrated to California, and many have been called to eternity, by the dreadful pestilence—the cholera—which was very malignant and fatal here.

“ From fatigue in answering the incessant calls to visit the sick, I was myself attacked. By the aid of God, I was confined to my bed but a few weeks; still I am far from being well, not having regained my former strength.

“ It was very gratifying to me, soon after my partial recovery, to be presented by the citizens of our little town, with a portrait, taken by a skillful artist from New-York, as a tribute of their respect for my toils and trials during the gloomy season of the cholera.”

Sheboygan—REV. L. W. DAVIS.

“ In compliance with the order of the Committee, I have to report, that since the time of my appointment, I have been engaged in the duties of this station, with the exception of three weeks absence at Green Bay, during which I officiated at that place six times, and buried two persons.

“ In my own parish, with the above exception, I have held regular morning and evening service every Sunday, administering the Holy Communion monthly; and holding evening service on the first Sunday in each month at the village of Sheboygan Falls, six miles distant. There have been since April first, four infant baptisms, one marriage, and three burials. Sunday-school scholars twenty, teachers five. There are connected with the parish thirteen families and about seventy individuals, twenty being communicants, who have a small but comfortable church, built by their own contributions, and free from indebtedness, and who, besides the incidental parish expenses, now contribute from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per annum for a minister's support.”

Waukesha—REV. J. ABERCROMBIE.

“ I would report to the Domestic Committee that I have been at this station within a few days of a year. Services have been held every Sunday morning and afternoon, excepting once, when I was absent from the parish, and again when sick in bed. The Holy Communion has been administered for nine or ten months every Sunday, and a collection made morning and afternoon for my support. An account has been kept of the offerings, and a quarterly settlement been had with the Vestry, they then making up to me the deficiency in the amount of their pledge. This system, under God, has worked well; and indeed thus only could the Vestry, without overtaxing a few truly zealous ones, have complied with their pledge of two hundred dollars per annum. The average collection, I suppose, has been three dollars per Sunday.”

Iowa.

Burlington—REV. J. BATCHELDER.

“ I have continued my accustomed duties to this time without intermission, although I have suffered much during the past season from debility

and general exhaustion. In great mercy this town has, to a great extent, been spared the ravages of the terrible pestilence that has proved so fearfully destructive in our neighbourhood, and in many parts of the West.

“Through the goodness of God, we have at length obtained possession of our church, which, though not entirely finished, is perfectly comfortable. Nothing of consequence remains to be done but the painting on the inside, and the erection of the cupola; matters that can safely be dispensed with, till the people shall have become possessed of more abundant means. The Vestry were under the necessity of mortgaging the property to the builder, before he would give possession. The debt on the church is seven hundred dollars. The provisions of the mortgage are—that we pay two hundred dollars on the 1st of January, 1850; two hundred dollars on the 1st of January, 1851; and the balance on the 1st of January, 1852, with ten per cent. interest. These were the very best terms we could obtain, after a delay of more than six months; and, unless some great misfortune should befall us, we think we shall be able to comply with them without difficulty.

“The church is beautiful; and its situation on a gentle elevation, overlooking the whole town, and commanding a distinct view of the broad Mississippi for miles north and south, and a range of country east, as far as the eye can reach, is most strikingly beautiful; and, if I can obtain a correct drawing of it, I will forward it to the committee with great pleasure.

“We have had considerable accession to our numbers since we have occupied the church, which has been from the middle of July, and it is frequently well filled on ordinary occasions of public worship. I hope and trust, that the Lord will increase His own Church, and bestow prosperity on His own cause. All my time and strength are bestowed upon this one great object; and although much remains to be done, still there is here a door of usefulness open wide and effectual. I have congregations in the farming districts at no great distance, where a Missionary is now urgently needed and called for; and I almost fear to tell them the difficulties in the way of their obtaining one. May those difficulties soon cease to exist.”

Davenport—REV. ALFRED LOUDERBACK.

“I entered upon my duties here in the month of April last, and finding that the Church had been accustomed to but one service, as a general thing, on Sunday—and the ante-communion service, omitted, except on occasions of the administration of the Lord’s Supper, which was three or four times a year—at the expressed desire of the Parish, two services were introduced, with the full service; and every other month a communion, and stated Sunday collections, in aid of the incidental expenses, which had never been done before. A Sunday School had been commenced, but they were sadly in want of the requisite books to conduct it properly. This has been remedied by the purchase of the entire library of the Prot. Epis. S. S. U., and a supply of S. School books by the parish. No communion plate was owned by the parish, for the decent celebration of the Lord’s Supper. This has also been remedied, by the purchase of a set, from contributions for that object. The use of a Melodeon has also been obtained, for the purpose of aiding in sustaining the chaunts, which answers a good temporary use. There is a debt hanging over the parish, of several years standing, amounting to about \$400; which, in fact, is as much as the entire property is worth; and which it would not bring, were a forced sale effected; for the church building is of the frail-

est and meanest kind. There is, however, a donation of about \$500 coming to the parish, out of certain lands, donated by Dr. Hooe, of Virginia, to Kenyon College; which, from letters received from Bishop McIlvaine last week, I understand, will likely be sold in the spring, partly on time. The Vestry rely upon this sum to aid them materially, but may be obliged yet to wait for some time, as intimated in the correspondence with K. C. When our Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper, was here in October last, I called the Vestry together, with a view to a mutual conference on the affairs of the parish—and a resolution was passed, among the rest, authorizing the Bishop to procure for us, at the cost of the parish, a complete set of plans, such as he might deem most suited to our situation and wants, for a new church.

“If the Church is to be established at this point, upon a permanent basis, and make advances towards becoming self-supporting, the accommodation for public worship must be better adapted to the wants of the place. It is estimated that, with eastern plans, about \$1,500 would meet our wants in this respect. It is the purpose of the parish, to see what can be done for its benefit, in reference to this subject, in the spring. The attendance upon the services is quite good, and, at times, especially during last summer, when many visitors were here from St. Louis, and other places, making it a place of resort, for the beauty of the scenery, and the healthiness of the location, the present building has been found entirely too small for our purpose.

“Beside services here, I have made visits down the river, once with the Bishop, and twice alone, rendering services at different points. On my last visit down, with a view of officiating at Keokuk, at the suggestion of the Bishop, I found, upon my arrival there, that my letter, informing them of the contemplated visit, was ten days in reaching its destination; and consequently, no notice had been given, as it arrived but the day before myself, for the intended services. I at once concluded, instead of remaining over the Sunday, to proceed to St. Louis, with the view, if possible, to secure a couple of lots, for the use of a church and congregation, that might be organized at Keokuk—having, a few weeks before, with the Bishop, and some friends of the Church, fixed upon certain lots that were desirable for that object, and owned by Mr. Josiah Spalding, of Christ Church, St. Louis. Waiting upon that gentlemen, on my arrival at St. Louis, and stating the object of my visit, he appointed a time for conference upon the subject; and generously deeded to Bishop Kemper, *in trust*, two lots at Keokuk, allowing us our selection out of eighteen, for the purpose of erecting a church and parsonage, which are amply sufficient for that object. The deed is, at present, in my possession, awaiting Bishop Kemper's order. Keokuk is a very important point on the Mississippi River, of about 5,000 inhabitants, two thousand of whom have come to the place during the last two years; it is destined, without doubt, to be by far the largest place above St. Louis—being at the foot of the Lower Rapids—and a place of re-shipment at low water, with the present obstructions to navigation, for all the produce and freights passing up and down that mighty stream. Other influences beside, are combining to give it great importance. The present is a most opportune time for introducing an organization of the Church; as many quite respectable Church families already reside there, and others, in the spring, will remove there. It is not so much sect-divided as other places of half the size—and lots being secured, to a future organization of the

Church, operations might be commenced under quite flattering auspices, if a gentleman of prudent zeal, and acceptability, and who could give character to the Church, could, with the opening spring, go to the place. The friends of the Church there feel quite sanguine that, with prudent management, under the ministrations of such a man, the Church might easily be built up. My own impressions are the same. The Bishop was highly pleased with the prospects for the Church at this place; and seemed confident that, with the proper agency, it might be made one of the strongest holds for the Church on the Upper Mississippi. Such being the case, it would be a pity, if the present flattering prospects of the Church there should be all blighted, by the appointment of one, who, from want of mental, moral, or religious force, would fail to secure the object.

“The statistics of the parish will be given in the next report, for April. The vestry have pledged \$200 per annum toward my support. Thus far I have experienced every attention and kindness from the congregation; who seem disposed to do all that they can toward sustaining the services, and rendering me comfortable. They are, however, but few in number. Yet, from the local advantages of the place, and its future prospects, there can be no doubt that it will, eventually, be quite a strong point and centre of influence for the Church. It will require, however, several years more of fostering care, from the Domestic Committee, before it will be able to stand alone, as a self-supporting station.

“With a view of giving more efficiency to the Missionary efforts in Iowa, the Bishop appointed a convocation of the Clergy, to meet him at Burlington, during his recent visit to the state, on Monday, the 22d of October last; but, owing to various causes, only two of the Clergy were able to meet him at the appointed time—the Rector of the Parish at Burlington, and myself. With the Bishop at our head, we proceeded, however, with the business of the convocation—thus making a commencement, and trusting that this, our *Primary Convocation* of Iowa, might lead to better results, and better auspices, another year. In Iowa, the Church is, emphatically, weak, and her members scattered; while sects of every description are also represented, and making every effort at gaining a foothold on her soil. Her spiritual interests most imperatively demand, and it is a great loss and shame to us that they do not receive, more attention from our Church. With an immense territory—and a soil, unsurpassed in fertility—rich, also, in other resources—and whose beauty of scenery is the praise of every beholder—we have not a single congregation that can approach anything toward a self-support. In fact, there is not one permanent church building, built and paid for; while, everywhere, the tide of population is pouring in upon us at a tremendous rate. In Northern Iowa, it is computed, that, during the past season, at least 60,000 have made it their home, partly from foreign immigration, and partly from other states. And yet, for this multitude, so vast, and incessantly increasing—our Church can recognize but four Clergymen in active service. ‘The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are indeed few.’”

Dubuque—REV. J. DE PUI.

“Since my last report, I have not been absent from my station, with the exception of one Sunday, when, by request, I administered the Communion to the congregation at Galena.

“Since April last we have had an addition of ten communicants, and about the same number are ready for confirmation. We have, however, lost nearly as many by removals. We should, by this time, have had a very respectable congregation, had not so many removed from the place for California, and other places. As this is a mining region, many have left for the gold region, which is now enticing so many away from every part of the country. Your Missionary could not complain for want of success in his labors and efforts to establish a congregation, did not so many of them remove to other parts.

“We have so far advanced in the building of the church as to be about putting it under roof. We have raised \$1,300 among ourselves, and \$600 from our friends in the East. With these means we shall be able to enclose the building, but not to finish it. So far we are out of debt.

“The building is of brick, 64 by 38, with Gothic windows and doors. It makes a very pretty external appearance.

“We yet hope this winter to prepare the inside, so that we can meet in it for public worship.”

Fort Madison—REV. W. A. LEACH.

“Since my last report, I have officiated in this place regularly. The services are always well attended, and, with few exceptions, have been held twice every Lord’s day. I have also preached at times during the week. The little flock scattered ‘as sheep having no shepherd,’ have now, by the especial blessing of our Heavenly Father, been gathered together. The beautiful liturgy of the Church is valued, and many besides those who have been accustomed to use it, are desirous to have it continued. Assistance from the Church is still needed, until the parish is re-organized, and a place suitable for worship built. In Keokuk, a Missionary is much needed; the city is growing rapidly, and it is impossible for one man to labor advantageously in both places.”

Muscatine—REV. J. KEELER.

“The friends of the Church had been so unfortunate in their former attempts to establish it, that they became very much disheartened; and their want of success is still used as an argument against the Church and her ministers. They had also been so long without service, as almost to forget they were churchmen. We had a visit from our Bishop in October, who I fear was not very favorably impressed with our progress. But since that period our prospects have somewhat brightened. The interior of our church has undergone a thorough renovation, and is now a comfortable place for Divine worship. Our congregations though small are very regular in their attendance, and perform the responses with great animation and devotion; and an organ which we have borrowed from one of our members, is a great addition to our sacred music. We have collected a small Sunday-school, which is increasing in numbers, and making very good progress. I have been absent but one Sunday, which I spent at Toolesboro, preaching to a very respectable congregation. I have officiated at two funerals, and twice administered the Holy Eucharist.

Indiana.

Terre-Haute—REV. R. B. CROES.

“I have delayed writing my report, because I have had in view the relinquishment of this station, and deemed it advisable to wait till I was ready for a separation. The last summer I spent in travelling for the benefit of my health; but not being materially improved in that respect, I resigned the rectorship of this parish in October, with the understanding that I was to remain until the vestry had an opportunity, by correspondence, of making inquiries in reference to a successor. They have thus far failed in obtaining the services of a minister; nor will they choose a Rector before the visitation of the Bishop, which, Providence permitting, will take place in February. I am enabled to officiate on Sundays about two-thirds of the time, and, occasionally, the church is opened for Lay-reading. It is very desirable, however, that the congregation should have the undivided services of an active Missionary. The town is increasing, and for a few years will probably increase with rapidity. Episcopal families are moving in with the tide of immigration, and they must be visited, while others must be sought after, and drawn by persuasion into the fold. The prospects of the Church that we love, are decidedly favorable; it is my earnest prayer that the Great Shepherd and Bishop of souls, would send her a Pastor after his own heart—one having zeal in a good cause, with health and strength to fulfil its duties.

“During my journeyings in the summer, I had an opportunity of forming a judgment of the character of the population that England and Ireland are yearly sending to our country. Of the ignorance that characterizes the great body of Popish emigrants from Ireland, it is scarcely necessary to speak. They are almost beyond the reach of spiritual remedies from Protestant ministers, being unwilling, so far as my experience goes, even to receive their visits when sickness invades on the passage. But our warmest sympathies should be awakened in behalf of the many thousands, who by baptism are members of the Church of England, who come to our land without spiritual guides, whose knowledge of the true principles of the Church of Christ is but limited, and who, when scattered over our extensive domain, will, probably, lose sight of their baptismal obligations, grow altogether careless as to the services of the sanctuary, and finally become a prey to Universalism, or some other system of false religion. If it is better for us not to ‘know the way of righteousness, than after we have known it to turn from the holy commandment delivered to us,’ these members of Christ’s body surely demand our care and protection, and no exertion should be spared to nourish them up ‘in the words of faith and of good doctrine.’

“In making what will, probably, be my last Missionary Report, I may be allowed to advert to the language which is sometimes employed by the opponents of our present Missionary organization, when finding fault with the Domestic Committee for making appeals for aid. These appeals, it is said, lead to *spasmodic* efforts. No word could be selected more inappropriate than this. The extraordinary efforts that are made to relieve the Church at large, or Missionaries in particular, are *anti-spasmodic*. And all who have suffered from spasmodic complaints can speak feelingly on the subject. As in the natural body, so in the spiritual and ecclesiastical, Providence permits these diseases to make their inroads, and man is

to be instrumental in effecting the cure. St. Paul was afflicted with spasms when, at his first answer in Rome, no man stood with him. Happily, however, he had subsequently Luke, the physician, at his side. The saints in Judea had their spasms; and the Apostle commended the Churches in Macedonia, because, although *they* were in a great trial of affliction, they furnished them abundantly with appropriate remedies. Let every member of the Church act upon the two anti-spasmodic principles, of doing good to all men, *as we have opportunity*, and of laying by in store, *as the Lord hath prospered us*; and he may rest assured that the far-off Missionary will not weary him with the repeated complaint, 'My leanness! my leanness! the treacherous dealers have dealt very treacherously;' and they that are trembling for the safety of the Missionary cause, will have occasion less frequently to proclaim their fears—'Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? Why, then, is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?'"

Vincennes—REV. G. L. ROBERTS.

"The Missionary at this place would respectfully report, that he entered upon his charge May 13th, 1849. The parish had been vacant two years; and save the occasional visits of the Right Rev. Bishop in charge, and Rev. Mr. Vaux, entirely destitute of ministerial aid. That, under circumstances so very unfavorable, the few souls gathered into the Church should have preserved their integrity, was, to your Missionary, matter of grateful surprise. He desires to record here, to the praise of the grace of God, that such was, without exception, the case. Isolated, surrounded by numberless discouragements, apparently almost forgotten by the Church, her children were found clinging to the hope of better days, and prepared to contribute according to their ability towards the support of a clergyman among them. Your Missionary is satisfied that if a Minister can be continued here for a period of twelve or eighteen months, the parish of St. James will become almost self-supporting.

"Prejudices which have long operated to retard the growth of the Church here, are rapidly subsiding; a spirit of kindness has succeeded sectarian animosity, and indifference in many cases ripened into love.

"Your Missionary found the congregation very small; they are now occasionally quite large, filling almost every portion of the neat brick church. There is evidently a disposition on the part of our friends of other denominations, to frequent the Church services whenever opportunity offers. Public worship has been celebrated regularly morning and evening on Sundays, and on some other days of general obligation. An effort has been made to introduce daily prayer, but in reference to this feature of our service, there is in the West a spirit of indifference which time alone can overcome.

"Until the weather and roads rendered it impracticable, your Missionary has visited at intervals of three weeks, a very interesting settlement of Church people seven miles from the parish. The regular services of a clergyman would soon gather around this little band a flourishing congregation. The Sunday-school organized soon after his arrival bade fair to succeed well; but the great difficulty in securing competent and permanent teachers, has greatly retarded its growth. Without doubt, however, the greatest obstacle to our success is the want of the full means of grace. Your Missionary is yet in his diaconate, and has been enabled to invite his flock to Holy Communion but twice or thrice within the last eight months.

It is not to be questioned that this fact has modified very materially the result of his labor. A number of cases tending to repress the energies and discourage the efforts of our people, have been in part removed, and a conviction that the Church can succeed, and with little effort will succeed, pervades the minds of her children. They look with confidence to the Board of Missions for their generous assistance.

“In conclusion, your Missionary would say, that there is every reason to believe that the labors of past years have not been in vain, but shall yet yield a rich harvest to the glory of God.”

Ohio.

Dresden—REV. A. T. McMURPHEY.

“I have had much to encourage me, by seeing the work of the Lord prosper in my hands. Since my last report, we have been enabled to finish our church, and have had some valuable additions to our communion, and have been enabled also to establish a Sunday-school, which has increased in interest and numbers beyond our expectations; and the number of scholars could be much added to, if suitable teachers could be obtained. I hope, however, in my April report, to give a more full and satisfactory statement of our progress during the past year.”

J E W S .

TO THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS :

The undersigned has deferred making his report until the present time, in the hope of being able to lay before the Church such an account of his labors, as might encourage and keep up the spirit of tender interest and lively concern, which has sprung up, and already diffused itself among Christians in behalf of God's ancient people.

Greatly would it gladden his heart were he able to state, with certainty, that his ministrations had been the means of bringing many of the lost sheep of the house of Israel to the true Shepherd. But he truly feels that this is a day of small things, the time of seed-sowing, which, through the blessing of God, may, in due time, spring up and produce fruit, for the Great Husbandman.

The past year has not presented as many opportunities for usefulness among the Jews, as the previous one; not many having arrived from Europe, and it being chiefly among those who have recently fled from persecution and oppression, that the Missionary of the Cross can present the message of salvation, through a crucified Redeemer. Those who have long resided in this favored land, either become more confirmed in their opposition to the truth, as it is in Christ, or sink deep in the dark abyss of infidelity, and become, as it were, case-hardened against all truth.

Your Missionary, in addition to directing a portion of his discourses on the Sabbath, to subjects most likely to interest and convince the inquiring Israelite, has sought to improve every opportunity of proclaiming to such Jews, as in visiting he could approach, the glorious Gospel of our blessed

Lord and Saviour, always leaving behind him suitable tracts for their perusal.

Several inquirers have visited him, and continue to do so, at stated times, for religious instruction.

Applications of necessitous Jews and Proselytes have been many; and, while, through the liberality of a few benevolent Christians, he has been enabled, in some measure, to relieve their temporal wants, by supplying them with the means of procuring food for the nourishment of their bodies, he has endeavored to point them to the fountain of living waters; and to that "bread which cometh down from Heaven, that a man may eat thereof and not die."

It is expected that a large number of Jews will emigrate from Europe, the coming season, to this country, affording a still wider field for Missionary labor.

Although your Missionary is not able to record great results from his past labors among the Jews, and has only been permitted, from time to time, to lead one and another to the discovery of the true Messiah, who "was wounded for their transgressions," yet he feels that he has great cause for thankfulness to Him whose word of promise, not only assures us of their ultimate recovery and glory, but which also connects the most humble efforts on their behalf with an immediate and present blessing.

In conclusion, your Missionary would state, that his prospects of success among the non-Israelite portion of his charge, were never more encouraging than at the present time.

The services at St. Simon's German Free Church being well attended, with a gradual increase in the number of communicants, while evidences of an increasing love for the order and liturgy of our Church are very apparent.

A large and interesting class of children, are preparing for the holy rite of Confirmation; and the Sunday School is well attended.

Most respectfully submitted,

THOMAS COOK,

Missionary to the Jews.

Intelligence.

FIRST CHURCH MISSION IN OREGON.

WE gladly turn the attention of the Church to this rapidly-rising and highly-interesting portion of our new territories—and it will, doubtless, gladden many a heart to learn that, at their last meeting, the Committee determined on an immediate Mission to that country, to be established at Oregon City, the capital, on the Willamette River,—but extending the charge to Fort Vancouver and Portland, all three lying within 20 or 30 miles of each other, in the wide embouchure of the Willamette into the Columbia River. Many circumstances are highly favorable to the establishment of the Church in this region at this time. The recent appointments

made, include several highly intelligent and zealous churchmen—among others, the Secretary of the Territory, General Edward Hamilton, who has pledged himself, in a verbal communication to the Committee, to a large annual contribution for its support. The change of political allegiance, too, operates favorably, by transferring to our branch of the Church, all those hitherto connected with the services of the English Church, and in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company; as, for instance, at Fort Vancouver, where the liturgy of the English Church, now necessarily discontinued, has been for many years regularly maintained. To this new field, (here ripening for the harvest,) the Committee would now invite attention. First. Of the Clergy—that the proper man may be found—among their ranks—fitted, physically and intellectually, to lay broad and solid the foundation of our truly Catholic Church; and, Secondly. Of the Laity—to furnish the adequate means for his and other Missionaries' support. The Committee can pledge themselves but to \$500, and that but to one well-fitted for the duty.

☞ It becomes necessary to remind the Missionaries and others, having business with the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions, that all Reports and Communications, *other than such as contain remittances*, must be addressed to Mr. W. T. Webbe, Local Secretary, No. 2 Park-Place. The practice of addressing such correspondence to the Treasurer, it is hoped, will be avoided. His own legitimate department devolves upon him a sufficient amount of labor, without adding to it that which does not come within the province of his office. The accounts of the Missionaries with the Committee are also kept by Mr. Webbe, *and not by the Treasurer*.

On the cover of this Number will be found the form of the report which should be forwarded in April.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

Thanks to our friend in Huntsville, Alabama, (H. C. L.,) for the payment, for the offering, for the sympathy of the well-affected heart, for the sentiment of the rightly-governed mind. No other mode than that of a liberal construction as to soundness in the faith, and a frank reception of men fairly recommended, would be just, or kind, or practicable. As in common life, so here—the generous and unsuspecting habit is the most noble and the most blessed; it is also the wisest; it is sometimes deceived, but suspicion and prejudice are far oftener at fault than a reasonable and generous confidence—I say not a blind, indiscriminating, unquestioning reception. The Missionary life is itself one of the most effectual correctives of extreme views and tendencies; and our Missionaries are busy,

practical men, coming in direct collision with error and vice, and meeting it face to face. As a body, they deserve confidence for their doctrine and their work, commending themselves as faithful in the eye of God and of his Church. As to general results, we have not yet had cause to distrust the safe working of the Church's system, and its sufficiency for the protection of all its essential interests.

Our correspondent speaks earnestly concerning the Chickasaw Mission; but it seems to be encompassed with difficulties, and under the existing conditions to involve an unjustifiable expenditure.

OUR FORCE IN THE FIELD.

When an army is marshalled for the campaign, it is gratifying to review its force, and estimate its strength. We earnestly wish that our force were far greater than it is. We should be prouder and happier if it were. But the Church may look with some complacency on it even as we have it. Reckon it over, and who can say it is feeble, and will accomplish but little. From the treasury of the Domestic Missions, annual help of one thousand dollars is given to Bishop Chase, who presides over the great Missionary grounds of Illinois; and of three thousand dollars to the Missionary Bishops of the North-west and South-west; and sixteen thousand dollars* to about one hundred Missionaries in twenty-one dioceses or territories within the bounds of the United States. And these clergymen are operating frequently upon several parishes; these in their new and forming districts, being but as foundation work for future superstructures, Follow out these labours and their results but for half a century, and think what a difference it would make to have had these services, or to have been without them.

A SUGGESTION.

Some minds are influenced most effectually by general principles; others by special interests. In the sphere of Christian duty which comprehends the Missionary cause—the effort to spread the name and honor of Christ, and to bring our fellow creatures to the blessings of his instructions and of his kingdom—some may lament that they are not as much engaged as they expected, or as they wish; they do not feel interested, and consequently are apt to have their services and offerings proportionably few and small. We would say to all, whatever your feelings may be, endeavor always to do what is right. The right feeling is more generally the result of doing right, than doing right is the result of right feeling. Judge under-

* This sum is pledged by the Domestic Committee to the Bishops having Missionaries in their dioceses, for the year commencing October 1st, 1849. In former years the amount has been much greater.

standingly, and by simple home comparisons, of your abilities and of your ventures; and carry out the results with an unflinching and practical fidelity in reference to your spiritual duty. We cannot always directly reach our feelings; our acts we can.

But we may do much also in awakening our feelings, and in moving and directing our affections. Thinking, examining, reading, praying, good exemplars, social influences, recollection of the past, planning for the future, often create new and strong interest. As we are "thus musing the fire kindles;" as we "commune and reason, our hearts burn within us." And some persons by singling out an object and directing special care to it, may thus overcome the infirmity of their indifference, which otherwise they resisted unsuccessfully. In this way many a single individual or family might *adopt* a certain Missionary, or a certain parish, and contribute the small amount the stipend calls for, and follow the course of the Missionary, or the history of the parish, with an appropriating affection; or a congregation might thus select and direct its offerings. This, would not, by any means, be the best plan generally and exclusively, for it is not sufficiently comprehensive or contingent; but when added to other offerings, such would not interfere with those of general character, and would have them to fall back upon; and from the personal interest awakened, would probably add largely to the entire amount of offerings contributed and services secured, while it would also meet well some peculiar cases.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Edward Magee, to Mt. Clemens, Mich., from Oct. 1st, 1849; the Rev. J. J. Page, to Bowling Green, Ky., from Oct 1st, 1849; the Rev. T. L. Smith, to Athens, Ga., from July 1st, 1849.

RESIGNATIONS.—The Rev. T. S. Savage, M. D., Livingston, Ala., to take effect Dec. 1st, 1849; the Rev. J. M. Waite, Wooster, Ohio, to take effect Feb. 1st, 1850; the Rev. Chas. Reighly, Flint, Mich.; the Rev. D. Barker, Homer, Mich.; the Rev. A. S. Hollister, Livingston Co., Mich.; the Rev. W. H. Woodward, Pontiac, Mich.; the Rev. Richard Bury, Trenton, Mich.; the Rev. P. Smith, Itinerant, Mich.; and the Rev. M. F. Maury, Danville, Ky.; the Rev. J. N. Norton, Frankfort, Kentucky; the Rev. C. H. Page, Newport Ky., cease to be Missionaries from Oct. 1st, 1849.

Acknowledgments.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from the 15th January to the 15th February, 1850:—

MAINE.

Bangor—St. John's.....	18 25.	
Bath—Grace, $\frac{1}{2}$	3 50	21 75

VERMONT.

Middlebury—St. Stephen's Ladies' Miss. Soc.....	2 00	
St. Alban's—Union Ch.....	26 16	28 16

MASSACHUSETTS.

Greenfield—St. James.....	32 15	
Sun. School.....	7 00	
Savings of a deceased child.....	85	
Taunton—St. Thomas, \$1; salary of Rev. J. De Pui, \$25; Rev. S. C. Millett, \$25.....	51 00	91 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence—St. John's Christmas offerings, Morn. S. School, $\frac{1}{2}$	13 50	
Col'd. School, $\frac{1}{2}$	2 77	
St. Stephens.....	17 79	
Wickford—St. Paul's.....	10 00	44 06

CONNECTICUT.

Bantam Falls—St. Paul's.....	2 00	
Bethel—St. Thomas.....	5 00	
Branford—Trinity.....	7 00	
Brooklyn—Trinity.....	15 00	
Fairhaven—St. James.....	5 00	
Greenwich—Christ Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	12 50	
Litchfield—St. Michael's.....	15 00	
Milton—Trinity.....	3 00	
New-Britain—St. Marks.....	7 00	
New-Haven—St. Paul's.....	400 00	
S. S.....	8 00	
Plymouth—St. Peter's.....	10 00	
Sharon—Christ Ch., add.....	2 78	
Trumbull—Grace Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$	3 00	495 28

[The following contributions were, we regret to say, overlooked in making up the list of acknowledgments for the last number of the Spirit of Missions, viz.:]—

Cheshire—St. Peter's.....	12 00	
Derby—St. James.....	10 00	
Norwalk—St. Paul's.....	21 50	
Pomfret—Christ Ch.....	16 40	
" off'ngs, children.....	3 60	63 50

NEW-YORK.

Astoria—St. George's.....	22 00	
Ballston Spa—Christ Ch.....	18 55	
Cherry Valley—Grace.....	4 00	
Factoryville, S. I.—Trinity Chapel Miss. Soc., $\frac{1}{2}$	21 50	

Glen Cove—St. Paul's.....	4 41	
Lithgow—St. Peter's.....	3 00	
Newtown—St. James'.....	10 00	
New-York—Ch. of the Holy Communion, for the Chickasaws Ch. of the Ascension.....	100 00	
" $\frac{1}{2}$	350 02	
" for Ill.....	25 00	
" Ohio.....	50 00	
" Cal.....	1 25	
Pittsford—Christ Ch.....	2 00	753 73

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Albion—Christ Ch.....	6 50	
Angelica—St. Paul's.....	7 00	
Auburn—St. Peter's.....	15 37	
Batavia—St. James'.....	25 23	
Bath—St. Thomas's.....	7 73	
Binghamton—Christ Ch.....	8 00	
Ladies Sewing Soc.....	12 00	
Buffalo—St. Paul's.....	46 39	
Trinity.....	45 54	
Canandaigua—St. John's.....	12 00	
Corning—Christ Ch.....	2 00	
Ellicottville—St. John's.....	3 00	
Elmira—Trinity.....	6 00	
Frederonia—Trinity.....	6 25	
Fulton—Zion Ch.....	3 00	
Geneva—Trinity.....	57 76	
Greene—Zion Ch.....	4 00	
Homer—Calvary Ch.....	9 79	
Ithaca—St. John's.....	33 00	
Leroy—St. Mark's.....	9 00	
Lockport—Grace Ch.....	10 00	
Lowville—Trinity.....	4 98	
Lyons—Grace Ch.....	11 00	
Manlius—Christ Ch.....	8 00	
Oswego—Christ Ch.....	25 14	
Owego—St. Paul's.....	15 00	
Oxford—St. Paul's La. Sew. Soc.....	10 00	
Paris Hill—St. Paul's.....	4 00	
Pierrepont Manor—Zion Ch.....	39 38	
Ladies' Sew. Soc.....	10 00	
Rochester—St. Luke's.....	59 50	
Christmas offerings, S. S.....	10 25	
Grace Ch.....	31 00	
Rome—Zion Ch.....	14 87	
Seneca Falls—Trinity Ch.....	5 45	
Sherburne—Christ Ch.....	4 37	
Skaneateles—St. James'.....	7 00	
Syracuse—St. James'.....	5 00	
St. Paul's.....	46 03	
The'esa—St. James'.....	2 38	
Utica—Trinity.....	22 69	
Grace Ch.....	32 00	
Waterloo—St. Paul's.....	11 90	
Watertown—Trinity.....	6 00	
Westfield—St. Peter's.....	3 00	
M.....	1 00	
Rev. A. C. Tredway.....	3 00	722 50

NEW-JERSEY.

Allentown—Christ Ch.....	4 00	
Elizabethport—Grace Ch.....	1 25	
Elizabethtown—St. John's, part } Epiphany col. for Cal..... }	2 00	
Newark—Christ Ch.....	1 50	
West Bloomfield—St. Luke's.....	1 23	9 98

PENNSYLVANIA.

Concord—St. John's.....	8 00	
Laceyville—St. Paul's.....	5 00	
Mauch Chunk,.....	6 00	
Miorlattin—St. Gabriel's.....	5 00	
Muncy—St. James'.....	17 19	
Pequea—St. John's.....	20 00	
Philadelphía—Christ Ch.,.....	220 00	
Upper Merion.....	3 50	284 69

DELAWARE.

Appoquinimink—St. Ann's.....	3 90	
Georgetown—St. Paul's.....	12 50	
Indian River—St. George's.....	1 30	
Lewes—Christ Ch.,.....	2 50	
St. Peter's.....	3 52	
Long Neck—Holy Comforter Chpl.	0 78	
Millsboro—St. Marks.....	1 43	
Newcastle—Immanuel.....	30 00	
Wilmington—St. Andrew's.....	49 59	
Trinity.....	30 32	135 84

MARYLAND.

Anne Arundel Co—St. Stephen's, $\frac{1}{2}$,	2 50	
Baltimore—Christ Ch., for Hick-		
man, Kentucky, $\frac{1}{2}$,.....	25 00	
St. Luke's.....	20 45	
Trinity.....	12 56	
Catonsville—St. Timothy.....	40 00	
Cumberland—Emmanuel.....	10 00	
Montgomery Co.—St. Peter's.....	2 00	
Upper Marlboro—Trinity.....	13 50	
Washington, D. C.—Christ Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$,	15 00	140 51

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria—Christ Ch.,.....	50 25	
St. Paul's.....	68 25	
" for Ill.,.....	2 50	
Proceeds of a sale from the		
pupils of Mrs. Wilmer's		
school.....	100 00	
Bedford Co.—Heber par. St. John's	12 16	
Lynchburg—St. Paul's.....	2 25	
Norfolk—Christ Ch.,.....	100 00	
St. Paul's.....	44 00	
Portsmouth—Trinity.....	26 00	
Smithfield—Isle of Wight, Christ		
Ch.,.....	12 00	
Surrey.....	5 24	422 65

NORTH CAROLINA.

Edenton—St. Paul's.....	16 06	
Oxford—St. Stephens.....	11 00	
Raleigh—Christ Ch.,.....	34 00	
Scotland Neck—Trinity.....	10 00	
Tarboro—Trinity.....	12 00	
Wilmington—St. James,.....	140 93	223 99

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—S. Philips, for Ill.,.....	20 00	
Cal.,.....	5 00	
Bp. Freeman's juris.,.....	45 00	
Bp. Kemper's,.....	44 00	
Mo. Miss. Lec., Dec.,.....	6 14	
" " Jan.,.....	3 62	
Darlington.....	10 00	
Edisto Island.....	50 00	
North Santee—Ch. of the Messiah,		
Santee—St. James',.....	10 00	
* Society Hill—Trinity Ch.,.....	152 00	365 76

GEORGIA.

Clarksville—Grace Ch.,.....	1 00	
Savannah—St. John's.....	50 00	51 00

FLORIDA.

St. Augustine—Trinity,.....		20 00
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ALABAMA.

Huntsville—Ch. of the Nativity..	43 00	
for the Chickasaws,.....	20 00	
Mobile—Trinity,.....	51 50	114 50

TENNESSEE.

Somerville—W. M. S.,.....		25 00
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KENTUCKY.

Jefferson Co.—St. Matthew's, for		
Chickasaws,.....	7 35	
Louisville—Christ Ch.,.....	50 75	
Rev. C. H. Page.....	10 00	68 10

OHIO.

Ashtabula—St. Peter's, for Wis.,..	13 00	
Cincinnati—St. Pauls, S. S. $\frac{1}{2}$,....	20 08	
Dresden—Zion Ch.,.....	11 00	
Piqua—St. James'.....	6 00	50 08

INDIANA.

Terre Haute—St. Stephen's.....	6 66	
Vincennes—St. James',.....	6 50	13 16

ILLINOIS.

Chesterfield—St. Peter's.....	5 50	
Ottawa—Christ Ch.,.....	10 00	
Waverly—Christ Ch.,.....	3 50	19 00

MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor—St. Andrews.....	14 50	
Clinton—St. Patrick's.....	2 00	
" for 1848-9.....	3 00	
Detroit—St. Paul's.....	20 00	
" S. S.,.....	18 51	
Homer—Christ Ch.,.....	2 00	
Tecumseh—St. Peter's,.....	4 00	
" for 1848-9,....	4 92	68 93

WISCONSIN.

Beloit—St. Paul's.....	4 00	
Sheboygan—Grace Ch.,.....	3 59	7 59

IOWA.

Davenport—Miss. Station.....		5 00
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MISSOURI.

St. Louis—St. John's.....		12 15
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TEXAS.

Houston—Christ Ch.,.....		37 60
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MISCELLANEOUS.

J. S. Clarke,.....		1 00
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Total..... \$4296 26

(Total since June 15, 1849, \$25,150,86)

* This acknowledgment was omitted among those published in the last number, as overlooked in January.

FOREIGN.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

Africa.

JOURNAL OF THE REV. JOHN PAYNE.

Cavalla, July, 1849.

July 4th.—Attended, this morning, the quarterly examination at Mount Vaughan. The teachers continue to lament the great irregularity in the attendance of the children. Of course their progress must be greatly retarded by this cause.

Experience more and more demonstrates, that a High-School can only succeed on the plan of boarding its members.

It is twelve years this day since we landed first in Africa. Surely goodness and mercy have followed us.

July 7th.—Returned from Fishtown, where I went on Wednesday afternoon, with the Rev. Mr. Rambo, now superintendent of that station. The people and members of the school there gave him a most cordial welcome. Much may be reasonably anticipated from the zeal and qualifications with which this brother enters on his work. In addition to two services for the natives, and one for the schools, I attended with Mr. Rambo, the examination of the boys and girls connected with the schools of the station. It was pleasing to see how much had been accomplished by the native teachers, to whose exclusive trust the children had been committed since Dr. Perkins' departure.

Saturday, July 14th.—The health of the Rev. Messrs. Hoffman and Rambo having become sufficiently established to make it safe for them to officiate in my place at home, this afternoon I left for Mount Vaughan, that I might spend the next day, being communion season, at that place. On the way I preached at Grahway.

Sunday, July 15th.—This morning officiated and administered the Lord's Supper at Mount Vaughan. The congregation in attendance filled our little chapel. In the afternoon officiated in the stone school-house, near the site of St. Mark's Church, to a full congregation. At night again held services in the chapel at Mount Vaughan to a respectable congregation.

Monday, July 16th.—To-day had the great happiness of laying the corner-stone of St. Mark's Church. The masons had been at work for some weeks previously; but the ceremony of to-day was delayed on account of the unsettled state of the weather. There was the less cause to regret this, as in consequence of it, we were favored with the presence and assistance of brothers Rambo and Hoffman. The day was propitious, and there was a very numerous congregation in attendance on the services. A very general gratification was manifested at the laying the corner-stone of this house of the Lord.

In the cavity of the corner-stone was placed a copper box containing several of our religious papers, amongst which were the "Episcopal Recorder," "Southern Churchman," "Christian Witness," "Protestant Churchman," "Spirit of Missions," "Swords' Almanac," "Liberia Herald," "Africa's Luminary," and a document recording the names of the Clergyman laying the stone, the Building Committee, the Governor of the Colony, the President of Liberia, and that of the President of the United States.

Tuesday, July 17th.—To-day attended the examination of the Female Colonist School at Mount Vaughan. About fifty girls were present. At the close of the exercises, the Rev. Mr. Hoffman made to the children a very appropriate address.

Sunday, July 22d.—Absent at Cape Palmas. Rev. Mr. Rambo preached at Cavalla to a congregation of about two hundred and fifty.

Sunday, July 29th.—This morning, at seven o'clock, baptized the following members of the boarding-school at Cavalla: Mawi, Laura Lincoln, and Yagi, Grace Church, aged seventeen; Kuna, Sarah Floyd Smith, and Kainde, Emma Clay, aged sixteen; Gyuiinde, Helen Morton, and Waanyine, Mary Maxwell, aged fourteen. May the Lord keep them unto His heavenly kingdom!

At the native service in the morning the attendance was about two hundred. In our Sunday-schools in the afternoon, besides seventy connected with our family and station, there were about forty from the evening-schools, of which the Rev. Mr. Hoffman has now the superintendence.

Sunday, August 5th.—The Lord's Supper was administered this afternoon to thirty-four communicants.

Sunday, August 12th.—I was cheered this morning by a very good congregation. In it were most of the headmen, and many women. All were apparently very attentive while I preached from Zephaniah, i. 12, "God will not do good, neither will he do evil."

Mrs. Payne has been sick since Wednesday, in consequence, we think, of the fatigue of a journey on that day to Kobla, at the mouth of Cavalla River. She had not left home for two years previous.

Sunday, August 19th.—This morning baptized Paul Trapier, Robert Williams, William N. Kinkle, and Thomas Church Brownell—aged fourteen, fifteen and twelve respectively. Thus the Good Shepherd continues to gather the lambs into His fold. To Him be the praise!

Sunday, September 16th.—Congregation this morning two hundred. In the Sunday-school there were present twenty-one children from the native villages around. If the adults continue to reject the Gospel, it is comforting to see that there is a prospect of gathering a Christian Church from the children thus brought under our influence.

Wednesday, September 26th.—This morning I attended the quarterly examination of the boys' day-school at Mount Vaughan. This is designed to be preparatory to the High-School, which, it is hoped, a good Providence will, ere long, enable us to open. On this occasion fifteen boys were examined in the studies to which they have attended; there had been the most gratifying improvement since the last examination. Their progress indeed has been alike creditable to themselves and their teacher.

Mrs. Thompson and her fifty girls were present, and added interest to the occasion by singing some very appropriate and beautiful hymns.

May God prosper the High-School at Mount Vaughan! and to this end may he raise up numerous friends and supporters of it in the United States.

Friday, September 28th.—Yesterday and to-day have been devoted to the examination of the male and female schools at this station. Sixty-three boys and girls were present for examination. The boys, with the exception of the first class, (who receive instruction from the pastor of the station,) have been taught chiefly by native teachers and monitors, and have made satisfactory progress. Not so, however, with the girls. These, since Mrs. Gibson left, have been necessarily committed to the care of one of our advanced young native men, and have made but little improvement. When Mrs. Gibson removed to Mount Vaughan, we expected that her place as teacher (Mrs. Payne has always superintended the sewing and given religious instruction) would be supplied by a native young woman, who had been well qualified for it, so far as book knowledge was concerned, by a long training in the Mission. But she disappointed us. Her case discourages us from expecting a well-qualified teacher from the present advanced native girls under our charge; and our only hope is from the Colony or the United States. When shall our need be supplied?

Sunday, September 30th.—Mr. Hoffman has for some months officiated for me on every alternate week in the Colony. This he has continued to do since his sojourn at Fishtown. Being at present on a visit to Cavalla, and feeling unable to undertake the services in the Colony, I determined to leave him to supply my place at home, while I took his at the Cape. I officiated this morning in the chapel at Mount Vaughan, and administered the Lord's Supper. The house was well filled. In the afternoon I met a still larger congregation in the school-house at East Harper; and again in the evening at Mount Vaughan our services were attended by a goodly assembly, chiefly of the young.

I feel more and more persuaded that God, who is wont to bless the earnest efforts of His humblest servants, has opened for our Church an effectual door of usefulness within the past few years in the Colony.

Monday, Oct. 1st.—This morning, after making pastoral visits in the Colony, I preached in one and visited another of the native towns at Cape Palmas. In both these they promise to commence building chapels of native materials within a few weeks. Of course they—being heathen—expect to be paid for it; but I hope to get the money to do it from our colonist congregation.

Sunday, Oct. 7th.—Native congregation this morning about two hundred and fifty. In the afternoon administered the Lord's Supper to forty communicants, including a few colonists. The offertory was taken up for the third time. It amounted to seven dollars, four dollars, and four dollars sixty cents. This is an advance in our native congregation. The offertory has been taken up lately in our colonial congregation, and will be continued regularly hereafter.

Wednesday, Oct. 10th.—To-day I attended the quarterly examination of the Female Colonist School at Mount Vaughan—deferred to this time to meet my convenience. Fifty-two were present. They were of all sizes and ages, from young women of seventeen to infants of three years old. Their appearance was neat, their deportment orderly, and their manner very respectful to their teacher. Moreover, their progress since last examination, was manifest. On the whole, the exercises of the day have furnished new motives for gratitude to God, that the Colonist Female School is in operation at Mount Vaughan.

JOURNAL OF THE REV. J. RAMBO.

Fair Haven, July, 1849.

Sunday, July 1st.—Attended Grebo service in the chapel in the large village at Cavalla. Afternoon, assisted in administering the Communion to about thirty persons, nearly all natives, most of them quite young, but seem to walk worthy of their high vocation. May scores and hundreds soon throng the Table of the Lord, and they in their turn bring thousands to the feet of Jesus, who shall at last shine as stars for ever and ever in the Kingdom of Heaven. Evening, preached to all directly under the influence of this Mission station, from Prov. iii., 17. The young were particularly addressed.

July 3d.—Accompanied Mr. Payne to Mount Vaughan. As we traveled the sea beach we passed a number of native towns. We stopped at one of the Grahway villages, where Mr. P. preached to a goodly number of heathen who assembled in the house of the headman. I was struck with the difference between these and the Cavalla people. The Gospel, I think, makes the difference in favor of the latter. These have not heard the Word of God so often nor so regularly as those, (the Cavalla people,) and have not made so good use of their knowledge of civilization. They are certainly not so polite and kind as they, and seem far more heathenish. They, however, were attentive to the Word of Life, as it was delivered to them, with earnestness, and in their own language.

As we pursued our journey, we were much interested in the beautiful and variegated scenery which met our eyes in all directions. Though seldom away from the view and roar of the ocean, I am never tired of it. This lay on one side of our road; the interesting sheet of water called Shepard's Lake, was on the other; beyond which were forests of large trees extending far into the country. The palm-trees which we saw occasionally in small clumps upon the borders of the lake opposite—the native towns on this side, and the green islet in its centre—all contributed materially to the interest of the picture.

Having performed two-thirds of our journey, we came to what is called the "Devil's Rock." It is prominent—being high and projecting into the sea. It is so called because here the heathen sometimes sacrifice animals to the Kwi, (Devil.) This is proved by the fact that we found bones upon its summit, which were doubtless those of the animals slaughtered for the sacrifice. These bones and numerous shells deposited there are sacred, from the fact that they are placed there also as offerings to the Kwi. Oh, that the Gospel may soon take possession of the hearts of these poor heathen, not only that all their idle superstitions may be rooted out, but also that they may experience the happy change from death unto life, and have a certain hope of the blessed immortality beyond this vale of tears.

Soon after passing the rock we reached the ford of the lake which we were to pass. The water was moderately high. There being no canoe at hand, and the Missionary's donkey being a low animal, too low to take us over without getting wet, two of my hammock-bearers were called upon to take us over, if possible, dry-footed. The lake at this point is about a quarter of a mile wide. Each of these able-bodied men took one of us on his shoulders, and though the water in the deepest part must have been four

feet, we both were landed safe and dry upon the opposite shore. There threading what might be called the Missionaries' path, as I suppose we travel it oftener than others, through a high wood, we were soon in sight of the Mission-house, beautifully situated as it is upon Mount Vaughan, the highest hill in that part of the country. We arrived there before the dusk of evening. At half-past seven o'clock the usual service was held in the chapel, when I preached to a good congregation. The field of labor among the colonists is a promising and interesting one; especially so, when we think of them as destined to help forward very greatly the civilization and Christianization of the tens of thousands of heathen around them. The Lord bless the means of grace to their present and eternal good for Christ's sake.

July 4th.—This is the anniversary of our country's independence. It is the first I have ever seen dawn away from my dear native land. I could hardly realize that this was really that (to Americans) happy day. However, there were those around me, natives of America, who felt a deep interest in this national anniversary.

Was present with Mr. P. at the examination of the High-School, or rather those preparing for that institution. They were about fifteen in number, from eight to perhaps twelve years of age. Most of them are still in the elementary branches of an English education. Some are very promising, and all passed a good examination. Some appeared very well in arithmetic, geography and history, after but a few months of training in those branches.

The writer cannot but express his opinion in regard to the moral and intellectual effect of this institution if carried forward as is contemplated, not only upon the Colony, but also the whole of the western coast of Africa. Yea, it may send its alumni, as Gospel messengers far into the interior of this dark continent, where the foot of no white man ever has, or ever can tread, there to dispense Gospel leaven to hundreds, who may, in their turn, bless thousands, so that in due course of time, through God's blessing, millions shall be gathered into the fold of Jesus. Yea, the leaven must increase, until met by that sent out from Mission stations on the eastern coast, and thence spreading, Africa shall speedily be redeemed; Ethiopia shall in truth have "stretched out her hands" in prayer and praise "unto God."

At one o'clock, P. M., was accompanied by Mr. Payne on my first official visit to my future home and station, Fair Haven, at Fishtown. Having taken the "bush," or highland path, we saw most beautiful hill or mountain scenery a few miles back from the sea. The hill-tops had been cleared of their forests, and were verdant with herbage, which looked in the distance like American farms of winter grain, as seen in the month of May, before any change of color has taken place. As we passed through a number of villages, two of the seven in Rocktown being very large, we stopped a few minutes to see some of the principal men, who are very friendly to our Mission. It was too late to tarry and preach on this occasion. Arrived before the dusk of evening at our place of destination, very little fatigued by our pleasant journey.

July 5th.—Mr. P. and myself were present to-day at the quarterly examination of the schools of this station. They number but fifteen scholars. This is owing to a combination of circumstances. Famine scattered the larger school one year ago, and owing to the ill health of my predecessor, and other causes, a number have not as yet been recovered. I hope soon to be able to remove here permanently, that I may gather the scattered flock,

and by Divine aid train these and other lambs "plucked as brands from the burning" for the service of God on earth, and His eternal service in "brighter worlds on high."

Though more than two months had elapsed since Dr. Perkins left them, we found these schools in tolerably good order, having been since his departure entirely under the superintendence and tutorage of an excellent native teacher, Samuel Boyd, and his wife. The more advanced classes were examined in geography, history, arithmetic, Grebo reading and orthography, penmanship and Scripture lessons. Some of them recited long passages from the New Testament, and a number of hymns. The junior classes were in the primary English branches; all showed that they had been at least well drilled in the studies they had undertaken. Some evinced considerable quickness of perception, and we may hope they will some day become efficient teachers.

At half-past four o'clock, P.M., we visited one of the five villages which make up the native settlement of Wah, or, as it is called in English, Fish-town. We called upon the headman of the town, and proposed to preach in the place. He invited us into the court-yard of his house, where he soon gathered quite a congregation of his villagers. Men, women, and children were there; all seemed eager at least to see and hear the new Missionary, if not listen to the Gospel for its and their own sake. Being introduced to them by Mr. P., who was known to most of them, I endeavored to show them that they were condemned sinners in the sight of God, and urged them to flee from the wrath to come through a crucified Saviour. Boyd, my interpreter, is an uncommonly intelligent and good one; I hope, therefore, through the Spirit's aid, some real good was effected. I understand that this headman (Wiah) has always been a good friend to the Mission, and certainly was polite and kind on this occasion.

July 6th.—The Mission-house is beautifully situated, commanding extensive views of ocean, coast, bay and woodland scenery. I think the eye of the amateur of nature would never grow weary here. The ocean wave laves the sands of the beach just at the foot of the Mission grounds, and its roar never dies upon the ear, for it is not more than one hundred and twenty-five yards from the house. However rough the sea outside the rocks at the small cape may be, the haven or bay is always comparatively calm and unruffled. The grounds are shaded by a variety of tropical trees, such as cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, limes, pawpaws and bananas. Perhaps the greatest discomfort connected with the place is the lack of air. The sea-breeze (so delightful at Cavalla,) is completely broken off by the several villages and numerous trees between the sea (on the south-west side) and the house. It being on ground of the same elevation with them, accounts for the lack of the refreshing breeze.

Being a cloudy day, and not excessively warm, we walked some distance over the hilly common in rear of the Mission premises, and penetrated the forest beyond, in which are some trees of mammoth growth. We took the natives' "path to the bush." It was a pleasant walk. Numerous monkeys were seen dropping from the spreading branches of the towering trees to the matted thicket underneath, to avoid being injured, perhaps, by the passing travellers. We soon reached the sea-beach, and upon it returned homeward.

Preached in Kottikēh, one of the villages nearest the Mission premises. The congregation small but attentive. There is one thing that has struck me in regard to these heathen people, viz., the fact that they can generally be

gathered together to hear the Gospel if at home; and though the preacher may proclaim the terrors of the law, God's wrath and dealings with sinners, or the love of Christ which constrains men, openly denounce the greegree system, devil worship, polygamy, and the whole round of heathen superstition and heathen crimes, or merely hold up the opposite virtues and graces as taught by the religion of Jesus, very little, if any, impression seems to be made upon the dark minds of the poor heathen. It is true, sometimes in the midst of the most solemn part of the discourse, when any truth strikes them forcibly, they simultaneously burst out laughing, or give a significant grunt, as of approbation; but even this feeling seems at once to pass away. But this listless indifference is to be expected at first. Never, till the spirit of God moves their hardened and impenitent hearts, and indelibly impresses them with Divine Truth, will these people be constrained to inquire anxiously "What must I do to be saved?" The Missionary's work here is emphatically a work of faith. He must be content to sow again and again—yea, all his life, perhaps, without seeing much visible fruit, at least amongst those not in his schools; but as the promise is, "The word that goeth forth out of my mouth shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it," well may the Missionary take courage, and looking in faith to the Lord for the early and the latter rain, go forward in the midst of discouragements. Yea, though he contend with a thousand difficulties, in the strength of God persevere till he overcomes them all. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

China.

JOURNAL OF REV. E. W. SYLE.

Shanghai, March, 1849.

March 3d.—Returned this evening, after an absence from home of three days; during which time, I have been occupied in seeking for, and bringing back to the school one of the boys who had fallen sick when at home last vacation, and had remained there ever since. The lad was one for whom his teachers, and the Bishop also, felt an especial interest, supposing that his heart had been the subject of spiritual influences; they were, therefore, very anxious that, if possible, he should return to the school and spend the rest of his days (for he is dying of consumption) where he may receive daily religious instruction. Accordingly, a boat was procured, and in company with our oldest baptized scholar, *Tsu Kiung*, I set off on my errand of recovery.

In a covered boat, along small canal-like streams, during three days of almost continuous rain, hardly anything like *adventures* could be expected. When I reached the village near to which the sick boy lived, I waited for some time secluded in my boat, until the bridge and the banks of the stream became crowded with people, wanting to see the "outer-country" man. The rumor of my arrival seemed to have reached the ears of the village mandarin, for I overheard a messenger from him questioning the boatman about myself and my object in coming to the place. I opened the slide-door of the boat, and told them to send the man in, and in he came,

with a somewhat disconcerted look, as if he had been caught surreptitiously obtaining side-winged information. Without giving him any time to recover himself, I inquired his name, his age, his residence, and other matters of common-place civility, and then asked what was the object of his visit. He said the *Law-Ya*, literally "Venerable Father," but equivalent to "Magistrate," had sent him to learn who I was, and what I came for. Whether or not this was true, made no difference to me. I told him to carry back my respects to the *Law-Ya*, and say that I had come from Shanghai to fetch a sick boy back to our school; that my name was *Say-le*, of the *Ta-Yung* country, and that as soon as I had accomplished my object, I intended to return whence I came. The man took his leave very civilly, and after a little while I came out of the boat, amid the shoutings of the people, many of whom had never seen a foreigner before, for I was the first who had visited the place. I found here, as I have elsewhere, that the "dwellers in the fields" are much more boisterous than "men of the cities." The word *rustic* here, as elsewhere, expresses rudeness of manners, and ignorance of the principles of propriety. I was enabled, however, by walking very slowly, and often turning round to look at things, and speak to those immediately following, to repress that tendency to turbulence, for which I have as little taste as any Chinese mandarin can have—and by them it is, I believe, the thing of all others most dreaded. The boy's house was reached, and he was induced, chiefly by the persuasion of *Tsu-Kiung*, to return with us. After waiting a couple of hours, and making three or four informal discourses to the neighbors who came trooping in from the adjacent hamlets, we turned back towards the village where the boat was lying. As I passed through the streets, I was beset by petitioners for books, who became clamorous, and seemed disposed to make high sport of my visit. I told them that our books were not written for fun and vanity, but for instruction, and for exhorting men to goodness. I refused to give to the loungers about tea-shops and gambling houses, but said that if any of the respectable *old* men would come to me in my boat, I would present them with some. It was really delightful to observe how they appreciated this appeal to their reverence for age, and with how respectful a manner those who did come down, as I suggested, made their request for books. I left the crowds assembled on the banks, amid many requests that I would repeat my visit; the distance from Shanghai, however, will prevent me from entering upon what—if our Mission were stronger in numbers—might prove an encouraging field for Missionary effort. On my way home I passed several villages, one large town, and one walled city.

Sunday, 4th.—The usual services at the usual places, viz., the School-Chapel, the neighboring village, Trinity Church, (attended service,) Wong Ka Mo Dur, the School at the South Gate, and the evening Prayer Meeting.

March 5th.—Monthly Missionary Prayer-Meeting at Mr. McClatchie's.

March 6th.—While visiting my New School at the Village, the people asked me, and begged and insisted that I would "discourse book" to them. It would be a series of tame tautologies, if I should repeat the proofs which every day furnishes, that the people here are entirely ready and willing to hear our message whenever we will deliver it to them.

March 8th.—Mr. Goddard, (Baptist,) formerly of Bangkok, Siam, but residing here for some months past, has gone to Ningpo, as his permanent station.

March 9th.—Good congregation at the village school-house.

Sunday, 11th.—Services as usual.

March 12th.—Mr. Farmer's health has not been benefited by his recent trip to Ningpo; to-day he took his farewell of me, to embark first for Hong-Kong, and then for England. So are our ranks thinned.

March 15th.—Taking advantage of the presence of Mr. Cobbold, (who had accompanied the Farmers from Ningpo,) a meeting of Episcopal Missionaries was held in Bishop Boone's study, and an agreement was entered into for the present that we would, in our public Chinese services, use only such prayers, &c., as were common to our respective Prayer-Books. Present—The Bishop, Mr. McClatchie, myself, Mr. Spalding, and Mr. Cobbold.

Sunday, 18th.—The Bishop has again taken charge of the Sunday services in the School Chapel; yet I have not, in consequence of this, increased the number of my regular services, because if I did so, on the first interruption to the health of any one of us, we should be obliged to retreat, which is worse than not advancing.

Saturday, 24th.—During the past week much occupied with the church building; the workmen, partly from unacquaintance with our ways and wishes, and partly from unfaithfulness, and slighting their work and using bad materials the moment our back is turned, require a very burdensome amount of oversight.

Sunday, 25th.—The Bishop's congregation to-day was quite large. At the village school-house I had also a large number of children crowding in, and at our old station the hearers were unusually attentive. In many places I observed the people repairing and beautifying the shrines of the God of Wealth.

March 27.—One of the members of the London Society's Mission, whom I met to-day, Rev. Mr. Eakins, told me, that he had been living, for about the last two months, at what we call "The Hills"—a place about twenty miles inland, to the westward, where parties from Shanghai occasionally go on excursions, for health or amusement. Mr. Eakins' object was to get among the people, and also to ascertain how far it would be tolerated that a foreigner should reside at such a distance from the city. It seems that the neighbors found fault with the old Taouist priest for letting out apartments in the Temple, over which he had no control; and he, the priest, intimated to Mr. Eakins, that as a festival was approaching, and the concourse of people visiting the Temple would be great, perhaps he had better withdraw, which he did accordingly.

March 28th.—A British ship-of-war has just returned from the Loo-Choo Islands, where it had been sent to look after the wreck of a merchant-ship, recently reported as lying on the shores there. The accounts of the gentlemen I have seen, correspond very well indeed with those of Capt. Basil Hall. Dr. Bettelheim, who is there as a Missionary from an English Society of Naval Officers, can by no means get access to the people. The government keeps a guard of soldiers, or policemen, as we may choose to call them, constantly round him and his family, and it is only with these that he can hold any communication.*

* The United States sloop-of-war "Preble," has also visited these most beautiful Islands. Her commander, Capt. Glyn, is enthusiastic in his admiration of the climate, &c.

March 31.—The oldest of our scholars—in accordance with engagements which were made known when he entered the school—was married to-day, at a little after noon, in the School-Chapel, “after a godly sort,” and with the promise that there should be no heathenish ceremonies afterwards. This was done at his own request; for, although he does not profess to have become a true Christian in heart, he declares that he sees the nothingness of idols, and believes in the true God, whom we have preached to him. The Bishop had previously prepared the Marriage service in the local dialect, and as he performed the ceremony, nothing could exceed the interest and attention of all present. I trust the testimony borne against polygamy will not be without its effect; one of my servants, who has two wives, looked a good deal troubled.

Sunday, April 1st.—Morning and evening preached at the Village. In the afternoon, at *Wong Ka Mo Dur*, my hearers were very attentive; among them were some Romanists, who insisted on calling me by a title of honor, which has been assumed by some of their priests—as I think, very unwisely—for it is that used in addressing Mandarins of rather superior rank.

April 4th.—To-day, a special meeting of the Revision Committee was held, to consider and reply to a letter, recently received from the B. and F. Bible Society. The letter contains a series of resolutions, discountenancing the use of the word “*Shin*,” as a translation of *θεος*, and hopes that by their Bible Society thus setting aside one of the points of dispute, the Shanghai Translators will be better able to arrive at some agreement on the vexed question. The Translators, however, have replied that they are as equally divided as ever; and that having, by a formal vote, put the matter out of their own power to decide, they beg to refer it back to the Society. The Bishop and Dr. Bridgman have addressed a joint letter to the Directors, showing that the choice lies between using some one of the titles of the Chinese chief god, or the general name for the objects of the worship of this polytheistic people; and begging for a decision of the question on this general ground. It would take many pages to explain the various propositions that have been made for getting over the difficulty, and some of them would be thought by friends at home as surprising as *we* think them unsatisfactory.

April 5th.—The cough which has been troubling Mr. Spalding all winter, has increased rapidly of late, and the colored appearance of what he expectorates has become so alarming, that Dr. Lockhart says he must desist entirely from preaching.

April 7th.—Mr. Spalding seems better, but is much reduced.

Sunday, 8th.—I went up early to *Wong Ka Mo Dur*, to take the morning service, which Mr. Spalding has hitherto conducted. After waiting awhile, and then preaching a second time, I returned to the School-house, to be present at the baptism of the poor consumptive boy I brought back from *Lew Woo* last month. (See Journal 3d March.) The Bishop baptized him, and also a woman-servant of Miss Jones’s—our *first female convert*, and one whose simplicity of character and steadiness of conduct has caused us to feel a sincere regard and respect for her. Her second daughter was baptized with her, being over four years old; the eldest is under Miss Jones’s care, and is too old to be considered a fit subject for infant baptism. In the evening I had a good congregation at the Village,—and after that, it was truly refreshing to take part in our usual Sunday evening

service, "in our own tongue, wherein we were born." Altogether, it may be truly said—"That Sabbath-day was a high day."

April 12th.—Through the city. The church building is going on again, after having dragged for some weeks past; now the materials are not forthcoming, then the workmen are drafted off to work elsewhere, or else the weather is not favorable; or else, any excuse—no matter what—is got up for the nonce. The reason of all this difficulty seems to be, that there is no such thing here as a class of master-builders, who can undertake and carry a work through energetically. When a Chinaman is about to build a large house, it seems to be the custom for him to buy the materials himself—a little now and a little then—a few thousand bricks, and then some timber, a load or two of lime and a small lot of varnish. Workmen hired from day to day—a considerable portion of which is spent in smoking, or, when pile-driving, singing solo and chorus. The appearance of the day-school at the South-Gate was very encouraging. Mr. Spalding is about the same—no decisive symptoms, either for the worse or better.

April 13th.—When I went to the village to-day, quite a troop of children followed me, till we came to an old ruined house at the outskirts, where we spoke to them of our bodies—"the house we live in"—and had an uncommonly interesting discussion with them. But I have not time to detail it.

Intelligence.

CHINA.—This number of the Spirit of Missions was on the Press when we received letters from our Mission at Shanghai. These are of so interesting a nature—partly sad and partly encouraging—that we have deemed it expedient to delay the number a little, that we may lay them before our readers at an early day.

The following communication is from Bishop Boone, under date of 17th Nov. last :—

Shanghai, Nov. 17, 1849.

Rev. P. P. IRVING, Sec., &c. :

MY DEAR BROTHER—The sad office falls to my lot to report the departure of another of our small band for the United States. Miss Morse, with my son Henry, left us on the 5th inst. She went on the urgent request of her physician, and with the approbation of every member of the Mission. It was a very severe trial to her; she had made up her mind to ten years absence from home, to ten years hard work in China, and the bare mention of her going away at this time threw her into hysterics; but the opinion was so unanimous that the change was necessary for her, she was obliged to yield. We trust that she will be quite well before the ship rounds the Cape, and that she will be all ready to come out again after four or five months at home.

Miss Morse has served the Committee gratuitously and most indefatigably for five years. She has been, since her connection with the Mission, the

most persevering and untiring laborer that I have ever seen. She has well deserved the warmest thanks of the Committee, not only for the amount of work she has done, but also for the example she has set of what a young Christian female can do for the Missionary cause. * * *

I have sent my son Henry with her, and have communicated to Mr. —, to whose care I have sent him in New-York, my reasons for parting with him. * * * It goes very sorely with me to part with the lad; but the circumstances of the case have left me no option. * * *

I am supplying Miss Morse's place in the School, and trust God will graciously vouchsafe me health to continue to do so until you can send us help. Mr. Syle's time must be given up to out-door work; besides, all his talent lies that way.

He has written you a full account of the baptism of Soo-doong, in whose sincerity I have great confidence. I expect (D. V.) to baptize Chai's youngest brother soon. Through God's blessing the work is growing in our hands. Chai's brother will MAKE THE SIXTH BAPTIZED THIS YEAR.

We are very hard pressed for funds; the rains and scarcity of provisions have greatly increased the cost of the Church, and we shall be obliged to live very economically all next year. You must aid us all you can. Above all things, my dear brother, send us help. We have now got large houses to accommodate your Missionaries, but their rooms are left desolate on our hands. Oh, it is most sad and heart-affecting! The Lord—the Lord look upon us with mercy!

I have been writing so much at large about Henry, that I am completely exhausted.

Commend me to all my friends.

IN ADDITION to the foregoing, the following letter from Bishop Boone, addressed to a member of the Foreign Committee, has been furnished us for publication. It gives us something of an insight into the trials of Missionary life, and may well quicken the sympathies and prayers of the friends of the Missionary.

Shanghai, Nov. 17th, 1849.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—

I have been obliged to send my beloved son, Henry, away from the parental roof, and I now write to commend him to your care, on his arrival at New-York. He is quite too young to leave me for this many a day, and I had hoped, when I left the United States, to have kept him with me until he was fifteen, but his health has been so affected at this place, from repeated attacks of fever and ague, that I am constrained to send him away much earlier than I designed. He has had so many attacks this last summer, that our physician, Dr. Lockhart, said, there was no hope of his ever becoming a strong, healthy man, if he continued in this malaria district. I am satisfied of the correctness of the doctor's opinion, and it is for this reason that I have consented to part with him.

An additional reason of great weight is, that Henry will not learn well alone; he needs a class, the companionship of other boys—competition, which cannot be had in Shanghai, all the other boys here being mere babies. He by no means wants mind, and he is very fond of general reading; but we have entirely failed to teach him anything like habits of study, or to learn anything accurately. Poor fellow! his love for reading has been almost his only resource, the adults around him being all very busy men and women, and the children only just learning to talk. An evil arose from this, which it seemed almost a cruelty to interfere with; he would go into the library, and lay his hand on any book, good or bad, and set to work and read for hours, which made his reading too desultory, and dissipated his mind. Indeed, it is a most unnatural state to place a boy in; his mind must either be dwarfed with the babies, or stretched out of all proportion, to find amusement and interest in what engages the attention of educated men and women. Hence this forms so invariable a portion of the Missionary's cup, a sad separation from his offspring. It is not enough that he must leave the home of his ancestors, his calling also demands this more heart-rending offering. The gracious Saviour, for whose sake the offering is made, mercifully accept it, and in pity bind up all the hearts that bleed from this cause, as mine now does.

I have seen for some time, that Henry's going home must be the issue of these continued attacks of fever, and of the increasing difficulties of his education; but hoped to hold out at least a year or two longer. Miss Morse's return brought me to a sudden resolution; I knew she would take such good care of him on the voyage.

The loss of Spalding, and now of Miss Morse, is a very sad blow to our Mission. I should like to write to you at large, but I am really exhausted, and have still more letters to write.

Mrs. Boone joins me in Christian love to Mrs. W., and your whole household.

Do be kind to my poor boy.

AGAIN, the Bishop writes under date of 22d November, to the Foreign Secretary:

Shanghai, Nov. 22, 1849.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—

I wrote you only a few days ago, since which time the overland mail has come in and brought us your letters of 17th and 31st July. They were very gratifying to us in every respect.

The same mail, however, brought us most distressing intelligence—that our beloved brother, Spalding, went down, with all on board, in the *Coquette*, somewhere about the 13th September. We had heard by previous vessels that the *Coquette* was missing; but as she was considered one of the best sea-boats on the coast, and was commanded by a very able man,

who was very familiar with the Chinese waters, we hoped she was only dismayed, and had gone down to Singapore; but recent intelligence from all the southern ports has robbed us of our last ray of hope. Our dear brother is gone; yes, gone from us, and from our work, which so much needed his efficient services; but, thank God, we can with much assurance say, gone to peace, to endless happiness and glory.

His health had failed very fast before he left us. From repeated examinations, the doctor unhesitatingly affirmed, that he had a tubercle in his left lung—the disposition to hemorrhage, from which he at first suffered, had left him, and Dr. Lockhart considered it quite safe for him to go to sea. He accordingly left us, as I wrote you in a previous letter, on the 30th of August, and was accompanied to Woosung by Mr. and Mrs. Syle, Mr. McClatchie and myself. Before parting we commended him to God's protection and blessing, little thinking how soon he would cease to need our prayers.

We are all deeply grieved at his loss. We mourn for him, as one of the most useful men in the Missionary field, taken away in the morning of his day. He was diligent, persevering in his work, very pains-taking with those who came under his instruction, and did everything in a spirit of prayer, and of humble dependence upon his Saviour. He was unquestionably one of the most promising Missionaries in China. In him the Board of Missions have lost one of their most faithful laborers, and the Church one of the most devoted of her sons, who ministered at her altars. To me his loss is very great, for he had drawn out my heart to him, in a very especial manner. He commanded my highest respect by his genuine piety, his hearty devotion to his work, and by the talents he brought to its discharge. He won my affections by the warmth of his own heart, and by his downright honesty and simplicity, in which qualities I never knew any one who excelled him. I looked forward, with sanguine hope, if only my life could be graciously spared, to see his usefulness daily increasing for many years: but our Heavenly Father has other work for him, we may well believe brighter and better work than any in China.

Upon whom shall his mantle fall? Will none of our younger brethren, like-minded with the dear deceased, come to our aid to stand in the breach thus made? I am sure if they only knew the happiness which poor Spalding enjoyed in his work, and could look forward to the enjoyment of only a moiety thereof, they would hasten out to fill his post. God in mercy look upon our Mission thus smitten by stroke after stroke! Send us help, my dear brother, for the work to which we are pledged, is too much for the hands that are here to perform it. * * * *

All pretty well.

Acknowledgments.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from the 15th January to the 15th February, 1850:—

MAINE.

<i>Bangor</i> —St. John's S. School, for ed. boy, Africa.....	\$20 00	
<i>Both</i> —Christ Ch.....	3 50	
<i>Gardiner</i> —Christ Ch.....	25 00	48 50

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Portsmouth</i> —St. John's Ch.....	36 20	
<i>West Claremont</i> —Union Ch.....	2 00	38 20

VERMONT.

<i>Arlington</i> —St. James's Ch.....	13 60	
<i>Burlington</i> —St. Paul's Ch.....	26 67	
<i>Manchester</i> —Zion Ch., Africa.....	10 00	
<i>Middlebury</i> —St. Stephen's Ch., \$12 25; Constantinople, \$4.	16 85	
<i>St. Albans</i> —Union Ch.....	20 40	87 52

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Boston</i> —Rev. E. M. P. Wells.....	25 00	
<i>Roxbury</i> —St. James's Ch., a family offering for Greece.....	15 00	40 00

RHODE ISLAND.

<i>Bristol</i> —St. Michael's Ch. Ladies Benev. Soc. for China, \$25, Greece \$25.....	\$50 00	
<i>Newport</i> —Trinity Ch.....	65 00	
<i>Providence</i> —St. John's Ch., \$170; Christmas off'ng morning S. School, \$13 50; Do. colored S. School, \$2 76; colored S. S. collected during the year for Africa, \$27 08; a family of St. John's Ch., for Greece, \$100.....	313 34	423 34

CONNECTICUT.

<i>Bantam Falls</i> —St. Paul's.....	1 50	
<i>Brandford</i> —Trinity Ch., \$16 20; do. Africa, \$5.....	21 20	
<i>Essex</i> —St. John's Ch.....	3 50	
<i>Fairfield</i> —St. James's Ch.....	16 00	
<i>Fair Haven</i> —St. James's Ch.....	10 32	
<i>Greenwich</i> —Christ Ch.....	12 50	
<i>Hamden</i> —Grace Ch.....	30 00	
<i>Harwington</i> —Christ Ch.....	2 00	
<i>Hartford</i> —Christ Ch. Fem. Ben. Soc. ed. child, China, \$25; do. Africa, \$20.....	45 00	
<i>Middle Haddam</i> —Jerem. H. Taylor, Esq., Africa.....	47 00	
<i>Milton</i> —Trinity Ch.....	20 00	
<i>New-Haven</i> —Trinity Ch., \$48; Africa, \$1; Constantinople, \$1.....	50 00	
<i>New-London</i> —St. James's Ch.....	25 00	
<i>Sharon</i> —Christ Ch.....	4 59	
<i>Stamford</i> —St. John's Ch. mo. off'ng	20 87	
<i>Trumbull</i> —Grace Ch.....	3 00	
<i>Waterbury</i> —St. John's Ch.....	200 00	
<i>Westport</i> —Christ Ch.....	9 00	523 48

NEW-YORK.

<i>Brooklyn</i> —St. Mary's Ch.....	10 00	
Christ Ch.....	84 00	
Ladies Ben. Circle, to be at the disposal of Rev. Mr. Hoffman, Africa.....	30 00	
<i>Eastchester</i> —St. Paul's Ch.....	8 60	
<i>Factoryville, L. I.</i> —Trinity Ch. Miss. Soc. for China.....	21 50	
<i>Fort Edward</i> —St. James's Ch.....	1 54	
<i>Flushing</i> —St. George's Ch.....	40 65	
<i>Goshen</i> —A little boy, for Ch. at Cavalla, Africa.....	1 00	
<i>Lithgow</i> —St. Peter's Ch.....	2 00	
<i>New-York</i> —Ch. Ascension, \$350 02; Do. Africa, \$64 25; Do. China, \$32 25; Do. Greece, \$26 25; ed. China, \$40.....	512 77	
A young lady of do., for Afr. Church Holy Communion, for China, \$500; Africa, \$200.....	700 00	
Ch. Crucifixion.....	53 86	
St. Bartholomew's Ch.....	139 14	
St. James' Ch.....	7 00	
St. Thomas' Ch., of which \$100 from a Lady, for the African Miss'n.....	186 02	
St. Mark's Ch., a Lady of... "C." for China \$250; Greece, \$250.....	15 00	
Ann. con. of a family, for the support of Nicholas Fish, China.....	500 00	
A friend to African Miss., for the Church at Cavalla, Africa.....	25 00	
Family mite box.....	100 00	
3 00		
<i>Rondout</i> —Ch. of the Holy Spirit..	3 00	
<i>Sandy Hill</i> —Zion Ch.....	2 14	
<i>Sing Sing</i> —St. Paul's Ch.....	17 00	
<i>Troy</i> —St. John's Ch., avails of Juv. Miss. Box for China.....	15 00	2301 89

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

<i>Lockport</i> —Grace Ch., \$8; Do. Africa, 1; Greece, \$1.....	10 00	
<i>Lowville</i> —Trinity Ch.....	3 46	
<i>Paris Hill</i> —St. Paul's.....	5 00	
<i>Rochester</i> —St. Luke's \$70; S. Sch. and mo. offerings, \$10 25.....	80 25	
<i>Sherburne</i> —Christ Ch.....	2 63	
<i>Utica</i> —Trinity Ch., for Africa and Constantinople.....	15 00	116 34

NEW-JERSEY.

<i>Beverly</i> —St. Stephen's.....	5 00	
<i>Fordentown</i> —Christ Ch.....	10 00	
<i>Camden</i> —St. Paul's, a family of, for Africa.....	5 00	
<i>Elizabethtown</i> —St. John's.....	31 35	
<i>Gloucester</i> —Ch. Ascension.....	3 00	
<i>Jersey City</i> —St. Matthew's.....	37 62	
<i>Morristown</i> —St. Peter's.....	19 54	
<i>Mount Holly</i> —St. Andrews.....	22 50	
<i>Newark</i> —Christ Ch.....	2 00	
Trinity Ch.....	23 12	
<i>Patterson</i> —St. Paul's Ch.....	10 50	
<i>Perth Amboy</i> —St. Peter's Ch.....	41 25	
<i>Rahway</i> —St. Paul's Ch.....	11 44	
<i>Salem</i> —St. John's Ch.....	11 00	
<i>Spottswood</i> —St. Peter's.....	2 15	
<i>West Bloomfield</i> —St. Luke's.....	1 20	236 67

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Bellefonte</i> —St. John's Ch. S. Sch'l, Africa.....	5 00	
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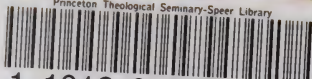
<i>Brownsville</i> —A friend for China..	2 00	
<i>Francisville</i> —St. Matthew's Ch., Africa.....	22 17	
<i>Harrisburg</i> —St. Stephen's Infant class, S. School, Africa.....	11 00	
<i>Marcus Hook</i> —St. Martin's Par., Africa.....	5 00	
<i>Muncy</i> —St. James.....	4 73	
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Calvary Ch.,.....	5 00	
Christ Ch., Constantinople.....	75 00	
Ch. Advent.....	40 00	
Ch. Epiphany, for the Ch. } at Cavalla, Africa,..... }	610 00	
St. Paul's Ch. for the same.....	50 00	
St. Andrew's Ch. Fem. Miss. Soc. for Greece, \$50; Do. colored Fem. and Inf. S. S. 5th and last payment, ed. Joseph Bullock, Afr. \$20.	70 00	
St. Luke's Ch.,.....	200 00	
Mrs. W. A. Brown.....	2 00	
<i>Pottstown</i> —Christ Ch.,.....	15 00	
<i>Radnor</i> —St. David's Par.,.....	8 00	
<i>Westchester</i> —Ch. Holy Trin. \$24 91, China, \$5; Africa, \$3 14.....	33 05	
Mite Box of E. & M. Evans,	5 10	1163 05
DELAWARE.		
<i>Smyrna</i> —St. Peter's Ch.,.....	5 00	
<i>Wilmington</i> —St. Andrew's Ch.,...	22 50	27 50
MARYLAND.		
<i>Alleghany Co.</i> —Emmanuel Par... <i>Anne Arundel Co.</i> —St. Stephen's.	2 50	
<i>Baltimore</i> —Christ Ch., \$25; Male Dep. S. S. Africa, \$25; China \$20; Fem. S. S. 3d an. paym. ed. China, \$25.....	95 00	
St. Mark's Ch.,.....	4 00	
Mrs. E. G. Purviance, Africa Montgomery Jolus, Esq. do.	2 00	
5 00		
<i>Catonville</i> —St. Timothy's, Africa	20 00	
<i>Charles Co.</i> —Durham Par., Af.,...	30 00	
<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i> —Christ Ch., China and Africa.....	63 00	
<i>Hancock</i> —St. Thomas.....	4 00	
<i>Harford</i> —Christ Ch.,.....	3 10	
<i>Montgomery Co.</i> —St. Peter's Par.,	3 00	
<i>Urbana</i> —Miss Eliza Murdock, Afr.	5 00	
<i>Washington, D. C.</i> —Christ Ch., ½,	15 00	
<i>Washington Co.</i> —Chapel College of St. James's.....	25 00	
St. Mark's Ch.,.....	5 00	306 60
VIRGINIA.		
<i>Alexandria</i> —Christ Church, \$39; Greece. \$2 50; China, \$2 50; Af., \$8 50; ed. child. Af. \$20; \$72 50, Miss S. M., bal. of 10 years pledge for half a schol- arship, China, \$87 50.....	160 00	
St. Paul's Ch., \$38 50; Afr., \$9 50; a class in S. School, for Africa, \$10.....	58 00	
<i>Buchanan</i> —Trinity Ch.,.....	8 75	
<i>Heber Parish</i> —St. John's Ch.,...	7 00	
<i>Hedgesville</i> —Mt. Zion Ch., Africa and China.....	12 00	
<i>King Geo. Co.</i> —St. Paul's Par., a Lady, for Africa.....	4 00	
Mrs. Abraham Hooe.....	10 00	
<i>Lynchburg</i> —St. Paul's.....	73 88	
<i>Martinsburg</i> —Trinity Ch., Africa and China.....	30 00	
<i>Norfolk</i> —Christ Ch., China and Africa, \$100; S. School, ed. Thos. S. Robertson, Walter H. Taylor, and Cath. H. Shepard, Africa, \$60; con. some female members for the Church at Cavalla, Africa, \$24 61.....	184 61	
St. Paul's Ch.,.....	44 00	
<i>Petersburg</i> —Grace Ch.,.....	34 00	
<i>Williamsburg</i> —Bruton Par. for Af. and China, \$40 35; Miss B. M. Page support beneficiary, Greece, \$30.....	70 35	
<i>Winchester</i> —Christ Ch., Africa, \$15; Greece, \$10; China, \$5 Hungar's Par.,.....	20 00 30 00	746 59
NORTH CAROLINA.		
<i>Chapel Hill</i> —Ch. Holy Cross.....	16 00	
<i>Plymouth</i> —Grace Ch.,.....	2 00	
<i>Raleigh</i> —St. Mary's School.....	14 00	
<i>Scotland Neck</i> —Trinity.....	5 93	
<i>Tarboro</i> —Calvary,.....	10 28	48 21
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
<i>Camden</i> —Grace Ch.,.....	20 10	
<i>Charleston</i> —Mon. Miss. Lec.,.....	2 25	
<i>Charaw</i> —St. David's.....	29 00	
<i>Edgefield</i> —Trinity.....	25 00	
<i>Edisto</i> —Ch. at, for Africa.....	40 00	116 35
GEORGIA.		
<i>Clarksville</i> —Grace Ch.,.....	1 00	
<i>Savannah</i> —St. John's Ch.,.....	50 00	51 00
ALABAMA.		
<i>Mobile</i> —Trinity Ch.....		25 88
LOUISIANA.		
<i>Lafayette</i> —Ch. Holy Trinity.....		2 10
KENTUCKY.		
<i>Louisville</i> —St. Paul's Ch., Greece, \$30; China, \$35; Af., \$35,...		100 00
OHIO.		
<i>Cincinnati</i> —Christ Ch., for Africa, China, and Greece.....	121 82	
St. John's Ch.,.....	32 56	
St. Paul's Ch. S. School.....	20 68	
<i>Cnyahoga Falls</i> —St. John's.....	6 00	
<i>Dresden</i> —Zion Church, Africa \$4; China, \$4.....	8 00	
<i>Madison</i> —St. Matthew's Ch., Afr., \$3; China, \$3.....	6 00	
<i>Milan</i> —St. Luke's Ch., \$9; S. Schl. Miss. Box, \$1.....	10 00	
<i>Norwalk</i> —St. Paul's Ch. S. S. China \$2 75; three little girls of same class, avails of their industry, \$2 25.....	5 00	209 46
INDIANA.		
<i>Madison</i> —Christ Ch.....	25 75	
<i>Michigan City</i> —Trinity.....	4 50	30 25
ILLINOIS.		
<i>Jubilee College</i> —Chapel at.....	5 79	
<i>Albion</i> —St. John's Ch.,.....	5 00	10 79
MICHIGAN.		
<i>Clinton</i> —St. Patrick's.....	2 00	
<i>Detroit</i> —St. Paul's.....	30 00	32 00
WISCONSIN.		
<i>Nashotah Lakes</i> —St. Sylvanus's Par.		3 00
MISSOURI.		
<i>St. Louis</i> —St. Paul's Ch., Constan- tinople.....		11 60
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Col. Dimick, U. S. A.....		3 00
Total.....		\$6591 98
Total since 15th June.....		\$19,809 98



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